运算符、优先级

算术运算符

| 运算符 | 描述 |
|-----|------------------|
| + | 加 |
| - | 减 |
| * | 乘 |
| / | 除 |
| % | 取模 (求余数) |
| ** | 幂 |
| // | 整除(相当于/的结果再向下取整) |

```
a = 5
b = 2
print(a + b) # 7
print(a - b) # 3
print(a * b) # 10
print(a / b) # 2.5
print(a ** b) # 25
print(a // b) # 2
print(a % b) # 1
print(-15 % 4) # 1
```

比较运算符

- 判断两个对象值的大小关系
- 返回布尔值: True, False

| 运算符 | 描述 |
|---------------|-------|
| == | 等于 |
| != | 不等于 |
| > | 大于 |
| < | 小于 |
| >= | 大于或等于 |
| < = | 小于或等于 |

```
a = 456
b = 456
c = 789
print(a == b)
print(a != c)
print(c > a)
print(b < c)
print(a >= b)
print(a <= b)</pre>
```

赋值运算符

| 运算符 | 描述 |
|-----|----------|
| = | 简单的赋值运算符 |
| += | 加法赋值运算符 |
| -= | 减法赋值运算符 |
| *= | 乘法赋值运算符 |
| /= | 除法赋值运算符 |
| %= | 取模赋值运算符 |
| **= | 幂赋值运算符 |
| //= | 取整赋值运算符 |

```
a = 3
c = a + 2
```

```
print(c) # 5
c += a
print(c) # 8 结果等于 c = c + a
c -= a
print(c) # 5 结果等于 c = c - a
c *= a
print(c) # 15 结果等于 c = c * a
c /= a
print(c) # 5.0 结果等于 c = c / a
c %= a
print(c) # 2.0 结果等于 c = c % a
c **= a
print(c) # 8.0 结果等于 c = c ** a
c //= a
print(c) # 2.0 结果等于 c = c // a
```

增强赋值

• 增强赋值在条件符合的情况下(如:操作数是一个可变数据)会以inplace的方式来进行处理,而普通赋值则会以新建的方式进行处理。

```
lst1 = [1, 2]
```

```
lst2 = [3, 4, 5]
print(id(lst1))
lst1 += lst2
print(id(lst1))
print(lst1)

lst1 = [1, 2]
lst2 = [3, 4, 5]
print(id(lst1))
lst1 = lst1 + lst2
print(id(lst1))
print(lst1)
```

id(object)

- 返回 object 的唯一标识符(内存地址)
- 两个对象具有相同的id值,说明它们为同一对象

```
a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
b = [4, 3, 2, 1]
c = a
print(id(a))
print(id(b))
print(id(c))
```

+、*的拼接操作

• +、+=、*、*= 还支持字符串、列表、元组的拼接操作

```
str1 = 'hello '
str2 = 'world'
print(str1 + str2)
str1 += str2
print(str1)
str1 = 'hello '
print(str1 * 3)
str1 *= 3
print(str1)
1st1 = [1, 2]
1st2 = [3, 4, 5]
print(lst1 + lst2)
1st1 += 1st2
print(lst1)
1st1 = [1, 2]
print(lst1 * 3)
1st1 *= 3
print(lst1)
tup1 = (1, 2)
tup2 = (3, 4, 5)
print(tup1 + tup2)
tup1 += tup2
print(tup1)
```

```
tup1 = (1, 2)
print(tup1 * 3)
tup1 *= 3
print(tup1)
```

基本序列赋值

- 格式: a, b, c, ... = iterable
- 将iterable的元素分别赋值给对应变量,元素和变量个数需要一致

```
a, b = 3, 4
print(a, b)

a, b, c = [3, 4, 5]
print(a, b, c)

a, b, c, d = '你好吗?'
print(a, b, c, d)
```

多目标赋值

• 将一个对象同时赋值给多个变量。

```
a = b = c = 999
print(id(a))
print(id(b))
print(id(c))
```

```
a = b = c = [1, 2, 3]
print(id(a))
print(id(b))
print(id(c))

b.append(4)
print(a)
print(b)
print(c)
```

逻辑运算符

```
描述
and 布尔"与"(左边bool判定为False,返回左边;否则返回右边)

or 布尔"或"(左边bool判定为True,返回左边;否则返回右边)

not 布尔"非"(判定为False,返回 True;判定为True,返回False)
```

```
a = 2
b = 'hello'
c = []
d = 0
```

```
print(c and a) # []
print(a and c) # []
print(d and c) # 0
print(c and d) # []
print(a and b) # 'hello'
print(b and a) # 2
print(a or c) # 2
print(c or a) # 2
print(b or a) # 'hello'
print(a or b) # 2
print(c or d) # 0
print(d or c) # []
print(not a) # False
print(not b) # False
print(not c) # True
print(not d) # True
# 优先级: not > and > or
print(b and not a or c) # []
```

短路机制

• 在逻辑表达式中,由于and和or的特点,表达式中的部分内容可能不会执行

```
a = 0
b = 1
c = ()

print(c and b / c) # ()
print(b or a + c) # 1
b and a + c # Error
```

all(iterable)

- 如果 iterable 的所有元素 bool 判定都为 True,则返回 True
- 如果 iterable 为空,也返回 True

```
tup = ('0', ' ', 'None', 'False', '[]')
print(all(tup)) # True
print(all([])) # True
```

any(iterable)

- 如果 iterable 中存在至少一个元素 bool 判定为 True,则返回 True
- 如果 iterable 为空,也返回 False

```
tup = (0, '', None, False, [])
print(any(tup)) # False
print(any([])) # False
```

成员运算符

- 判断某个对象是否为指定 iterable 的元素
- 返回布尔值: True, False

```
运算符 描述
in 在其中
not in 不在其中
```

```
string = 'hello world'
print('e' in string)
print('lo' in string)
print('ol' not in string)
lst = [True, False, [2, 3], 4]
print(1 in lst)
print(0 in 1st)
print(4 in 1st)
print(2 not in 1st)
print(3 not in 1st)
d = \{1: 2, 0: 4\}
print(True in d)
print(False in d)
print(2 not in d)
print(4 not in d)
```

身份运算符

- 判断两个标识符是不是引用自同一个对象
- 返回布尔值: True, False

```
运算符 描述
is 类似于判断 id(a) == id(b)
is not 类似于判断 id(a) != id(b)
```

```
a = 256
b = 256
print(a == b)
print(a is b)
print(id(a) == id(b))
a = 257
b = 257
print(a == b)
print(a is b)
print(id(a) == id(b))
a = [257]
b = [257]
print(a == b)
print(a is b)
print(id(a) == id(b))
```

运算符优先级

以下表格列出了从高到低优先级的常用运算符:

| 运算符 | 描述 |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ** | 指数 |
| * / % // | 乘,除,求余数和取整除 |
| + - | 加法、减法 |
| <= < >>= | 比较运算符 |
| == != | 等于运算符 |
| %= /= //= -= += *= **= | 赋值运算符 |
| is is not | 身份运算符 |
| in not in | 成员运算符 |
| not and or | 逻辑运算符 |
| = | 简单赋值运算符 |